



LIGA LIDSKÝCH PRÁV

# The League of Human Rights

## Annual Report 2008







League of Human Rights © 2009

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## Introduction

# A Year of Acceptance of Bureaucracy as a Necessity for the Protection of Human Rights?

In December 2008 many countries and organizations that defend human rights remembered the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The adoption of this significant document helped to bring about positive changes in Europe as well as in the rest of the world – changes that were essential for the development of free human potential. At the same time, we were reminded many times last year that the protection of human rights is often connected with bureaucratic difficulty.

It has been almost 20 years since the fall of the communist regime and many of the essential legal codes have not yet come into force. The codes should be, in accordance with the constitutional order, based upon the priority of the protection of human dignity, as it is in the traditional EU Member States, as well as in some of the newer members. We are approaching European standards slower than necessary due to the lengthy preparation of the penal code, the civil code and the main procedural regulations. Moreover, some of the standards are problematic. Under the influence of the Brussels bureaucracy, the current form of democracy and legal state of the European Union, Member States tends to implement technocratic “millimetre” modifications that affect ever more areas of life. The privacy of European citizens is also increasingly affected. We can honestly agree with the EU critics that the increasing number of regulations and directives leads to a general confusion, curtailing freedom and the weakening of the role of law as a useful tool in society. That is why LIGA aims to focus on proposing amendments to upcoming legal Acts as much as is necessary, and as much as is possible.

In 2008 it was also necessary to intervene with legal procedures in order to consistently protect civil rights. We sent submissions to the legislators, ministers, deputies and senators; we organized professional discussions and seminars and presented successful foreign models. In many cases, the arguments we proposed were readily accepted at the very beginning of the decision making process. Despite

the fact that not every significant objection was taken into consideration, we are pleased to note that our amendments were implemented into the already established Police Law. We achieved significant changes in the new civil code proposal, which will be enormously important to citizens, and in the proposal of the upcoming criminal procedure code. The suggestions and modifications proposed by our lawyers were reflected in the upcoming health care legislation and the law concerning the overall inspection of the police and the prison service.

Some early versions of legislative proposals already took into consideration the institutes whose absence or malfunction we criticized in the past. This is because several of the public authorities’ representatives gradually accepted our arguments and continued to defend them themselves. Although we appreciate such attitudes, we remain impartial. We do not stop criticizing some procedures of the public authorities and politicians, and pointing out dangerous provisions in the final versions of laws during all stages of the legislative procedure.

Even more important than proposing laws is their application in accordance with the state obligations in the field of human rights protection. Hence we also paid attention to particular lawsuits. We succeeded in increasing the compensation for the victims of violence, with the unfortunate exception of the cases of unlawful sterilisations, to which we have had lesser success in regards to gaining compensation. In this case the result was negatively influenced by the change that was accepted by the majority of the judges of the Supreme Court when they chose to interpret the institute of “statutory limitation of non-material damage” in a restrictive way. Nevertheless we believe that the trend towards increasing compensations in civil courts will be reinforced and will have a deterrent effect on those who breach human rights.

*I wish everybody a wide space without restricting regulations in 2009*

*Jiří Kopal, Chair*



PRAHA Děti mladší 15 let podezřelé ze spáchání trestného činu nejsou podle Ligy lidských práv dostatečně chráněny při vyšetřování. Kvůli nedostatku vědeckých a soudnických vědeckých nástrojů je Liga zvažuje podání ústavní stížnosti s cílem znulit část zákona. Ozámíli to večer Petr Bítner z ligy. Podle ministerstva spravedlnosti je ale právní ochrana dětí zajištěna dostatečně.

Pokud je podezřelý mezi 15 a 18 lety, má právo na advokáta už při prvním vyšetřování. Naopak dítě mladší 15 let podle Bítnera na právní pomoc dosáhne až v řízení před soudem, ale ne při výslechu. „Výsledkem svých právních a zejména práva odmítnout výpověď, je odejít právní poradit se se svým advokátem o dalším postupu.“ řekl Bítner.

**Ochránci práv i odborníci ale varují před násilím a neoborností členů soukromých pouta**



Jan Fychtek, Jakub Trnčík  
Ochránci práv i odborníci ale varují před násilím a neoborností členů soukromých pouta... **Převážně se jedná o osoby, které jsou násilně zadržovány a drženy v nelegálních podmínkách. Mnozí z nich jsou zraněni a umírají.**

**Školy mají být k Romům fér**

Férová škola znamená: romské děti nejsou znevýhodněny a dostávají zřídlení jako každé jiné dítě... **Mnozí z nich jsou zraněni a umírají.**

Škola jako místo, kde se děti učí a rozvíjejí, musí být pro všechny děti stejně přístupná... **Mnozí z nich jsou zraněni a umírají.**

**Vnitro se musí omluvit a odškodnit dva technaře**

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**Podceněné hrozby policisté**

Jiří Kopal  
Sněmovna přijala po sedmácti letech nový policejní zákon, který má snížit výsluhovou cestu pro reformu policie... **Mnozí z nich jsou zraněni a umírají.**

**Zločiny policistů mají šetřit jejich kolegové**

Ministr Langer: Je to nesmysl. Přínejmenším toto je důvod, proč se zákon musí vrátit zpátky do Sněmovny... **Mnozí z nich jsou zraněni a umírají.**

**Liga lidských práv chce, aby vláda řešila nechtěně sterilizace**

Ostrava, 4. 4. 2008  
Liga lidských práv požaduje, aby se vláda co nejdříve zabytvala nedobrovolnou sterilizací, kterou podlépaly děti romských žen především na severu Moravy a v Čech... **Mnozí z nich jsou zraněni a umírají.**

**Vládě se nelíbí svěrací kazajky**

Rozrušením či agresivním pacientům svitla na teplo... **Mnozí z nich jsou zraněni a umírají.**

**Jak očkovat? Dobrovolně, nebo povinně?**

PRAHA Zatímco v Česku je očkování většinou dobrovolné, v jiných zemích je povinné... **Mnozí z nich jsou zraněni a umírají.**

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## HEALTH CARE 2008



### Patients' Rights

**We successfully advocated for changes to new health care laws...**

- We made submissions on the preparation of new the health care Acts throughout all of their stages – from the initial white paper drafts, to the final adoption by the government. Among other things, we pointed out the absence of consistent assurance of contact between parents and their hospitalized children. This formed one of the ten topics concerning patients' rights which were treated in our analysis *Legislative protection of patients' rights*.

**...we worked on improving the work of forensic experts in the health care system...**

- We initiated a public discussion on the deficiencies in the current system in submitting, processing and evaluating expert reports in the health care system. We collected dozens of expert reports that we evaluated together with an independent board of lawyers, doctors and an expert on medical ethics. We used practical experience, foreign experience and theoretical information for drafting a policy paper *Problems in the Work of Experts in the Health Care System*. At the request of the Ministry of Justice, we made comments on the amendment to the Experts and Interpreters Law.

**...we created a webpage where patients may find information - [www.ferovanemocnice.cz](http://www.ferovanemocnice.cz)...**

- We used our many years of experience of violations of patients' rights, and our knowledge of health care law, to create the website [www.ferovanemocnice.cz](http://www.ferovanemocnice.cz), which was launched in Czech at the beginning of October. The website provides

information to patients, of their rights whilst they are in the health care system. By the end of the year the site was visited by more than 4,000 users.

**...we continued to provide advice to patients...**

- More than 150 questions were answered on the telephone, by e-mail, and through the new online counselling service, or in person. We extended our cooperation with the Faculty of Law in Olomouc where students deal with patients' questions under the supervision of our organization and the of Patients' Centre.

**...we continued to defend the patients' rights in courtrooms.**

- We defended a new mother who left the hospital with her newborn baby soon after the birth but was then forcibly returned to the hospital by the police, at a doctor's request, despite the fact that both she and the baby were well. We also represented a woman whose functioning organ was "preventively" removed without her informed consent; and parents who were penalised and sanctioned for wanting to put off their child's vaccination based on the fact that he had suffered from a bad reaction to a previous one.

### Unlawful Sterilisations

**LIGA worked to get compensation for victims of unlawful sterilisation...**

- The High Court in Olomouc held that the sterilisation of victim Ivetta Červeňáková was unlawful, and ordered the hospital who had undertaken Ms Červeňáková's operation, to apologise to her. Unfortunately however, Ms Červeňáková's compensation claim of 500 000 CZK was held by the court to have expired, having past its time limit, and hence she was unable to gain any compensation.

In Northern Bohemia, another case of sterilisation was found to be unlawful, with the court again ordering the hospital to offer a formal apology to the victim, as well as compensation of 50 000 CZK, a shockingly low figure.

**...In April, we took part in a conference for Czech and Slovak victims of unlawful sterilisation...**

- LIGA, together with these victims of unlawful sterilisation, invited the government to also take part in the conference, and invited them to consider the proposals laid out by the Government Council for Human Rights in 2007, which included urging the Czech government to acknowledge the process of unlawful sterilisation which took place in the country, and to express public remorse over this unfortunate chapter in Czech history. The proposals also urged the government to offer compensation to all victims of unlawful sterilisation. However, to date, the government has not responded to any of our invitations.

**...We made significant input into the Specific Health Care Law.**

- LIGA ensured a more thorough protection of patients' rights in regards to acquiring consent for sterilisation operations. We focussed especially upon the introduction on a minimum time limit, which must elapse between the patient granting consent for the sterilisation, and the actual irreversible, surgical intervention taking place. Our goal was to ensure that the patient had enough time to have considered their choices, before committing to such a life-changing procedure, and hence to keep any possibility of patient abuses to a minimum.

### The Mentally Disabled

**We worked on changes to laws concerning the exercise of legal capacity by people with mental disabilities, with a view to assuring that these people are not deprived of their rights but are provided with necessary assistance in exercising them...**

- In cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, and thirteen other organizations, we succeeded in implementing changes in the new draft Civil Code. The new draft abolishes plenary guardianship and offers several alternative measures, which are to be exercised first, in preference to restriction of legal capacity. Furthermore, it introduces an effective control mechanism over guardians, in which persons under guardianship themselves will be able to participate.

**...we asserted that courts should fully respect the rights of people with disabilities and proceed effectively, not only formally, in proceedings concerning reviews of the lawfulness of involuntary hospitalization or legal capacity...**

- We helped Mr. S. to obtain a compensation of 102 000 CZK for procedural flaws in court proceedings concerning legal capacity. In this case the proceedings continued for twelve years during which the court committed several major errors.

**...we fought for legislative changes in health care provisions...**

- We submitted and enforced comments on the draft Health Services Act and the draft Specific Health Services Act, which mainly dealt with the legal regulation of the use of protective treatment, involuntary hospitalization, and providing informed consent with treatment by patients deprived of legal capacity.

**...we gave lectures, provided training and published expert articles.**

- We took part in the international conference on the implementation of the Option Protocol to the Convention against Torture, in Prague. We gave lectures on new trends in approaches to people with disabilities at the Symposium on Social Psychiatry, and participated in the seminar "Ways Out of the Labyrinth of Mental Illness", which was held in the Chamber of Deputies. We trained providers of social services and self-help patients' organizations. We gave lectures on human rights and mental health at the Faculty of Law of Palacký University in Olomouc.



# CHILDREN'S RIGHTS 2008



## Fair Schools

We created the Fair School Certificate, adopted by the Minister of Education...

■ The 'Fair School Certificate' is an award which will be granted to elementary schools which observe human rights by being opening to all children, and which do not discriminate against either pupils or their parents in any way, for example, due to their ethnic backgrounds. Furthermore, the Certificate will also be awarded to those schools which support the integration into the classroom of children with special educational needs.

...we participated in conferences and working groups of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, and the Institute of Pedagogical and Psychological Counselling (IPPP) to attempt to enforce changes in the legislation, which would lead to the reduction of the number of Romany children educated in former special schools...

■ LIGA is currently endeavouring to establish a governmental scheme whereby socially disadvantaged children will receive a state grant on the same basis as those children with physical and mental disabilities. We would like to see an individual approach taken towards every child, and for every child's unique circumstances to therefore be taken into account on an individual basis.

...we carried out a survey on the quality of multicultural education at Czech elementary schools for the Ministry of Education...

■ Unfortunately, our research revealed that many Czech schools do not dedicate enough time to multicultural education, and have trouble presenting the topic in classes due to the fact that, very often, schools do not understand the meaning of multicultural education or what it entails.

...the Mayor of Břeclav and the governmental Agency for Social Integration invited LIGA to cooperate on improvements to education in schools in Břeclav.

■ Alongside head teachers of elementary schools in Břeclav, LIGA began working on helping to ensure better integration of children from socially disadvantaged backgrounds into schools in the region, and also helped these schools to hire teaching assistants who had the relevant experience required. LIGA also provided courses to teachers on the meaning of stereotypes, prejudices and discrimination, and explained in detail what the provision of multicultural education entails.



## Romským žákům pomůže nový projekt

**PRAHA** Základní školy mají motivaci, jak všem ukázat, že se snaží integrovat znevýhodněné děti. Těmi jsou v Česku převážně Romové. Liga lidských práv totiž vymyslela projekt, díky kterému budou moci školy, které se snaží znevýhodněné děti integrovat, dostat peníze z Úřadu pro lidská práva. „Certifikace se snažíme zavést v roce 2008.“

## O vrácení dvojčat rodičům usiluje i Liga lidských práv

**Brno (ska)** - Co mohou Křížovi udělat pro to, aby získali zpět své děti, které jim před třemi lety odebral soud? Za manžele se postavil i veřejný ochránce práv, když kritizoval postup sociálního odboru Městského úřadu ve Slapanicích, jenž se o umístění dvojčat do kojeneckého ústavu zasadil. Děti jsou od loňského května v pěstounské rodině, v boji o jejich vrácení rodičům pomáhá i Liga lidských práv.

„Vloni v srpnu podali Křížovi žádost o zrušení ústavní výchovy. Původně ji měl soud projednávat už v prosinci, ale byly nejasnosti kolem toho, kdo bude ustanoven opatrovníkem odebraných dětí,“ poznamenala právnička Křížových z Ligy lidských práv Jana Havigerová. Další termín jednání zatím soud nestanovil. Lýdia a Ivan Křížovi se zatím chystají podat návrh na předložení běžné opatření, díky kterému by mohli být děti vráceny rodičům.

O tomto opatření musí soud rozhodnout rychle. Pokud by Křížovým vyhověl, zůstala by téměř čtyřletá dvojčata v jejich péči až do pravomocného rozhodnutí soudu o zrušení ústavní výchovy.

„Pokud bychom neuspěli, odvoláme se ke krajskému soudu. Když ani tam nepochodíme, podáme ústavní stížnost či stížnost k Evropskému soudu pro lidská práva. Rodiče v současné době dokáží dětem poskytnout materiální i citové zázemí a odpírání péče o ně by bylo porušením práva na respektování rodinného života,“ doplnila Havigerová. Zároveň se jménem Křížových chystá podat podnět na ministerstvo práce a sociálních věcí. To by na jeho základě mělo prošetřit postup sociálního odboru Městského úřadu ve Slapanicích. Manžele Křížovy čeká dlouhá cesta k vrácení dětí.

## Institutionalized Children

We helped to return children in state care, to their families

■ LIGA represented parents whose children were taken away from them due to temporarily inadequate housing, owing to the poverty of these families. We also succeeded in returning children to parents who suffered from non-severe mental health problems. In order to initiate such a campaign, we took the lead from western countries, where an upbringing by a child's biological mother, despite her possible mental handicap, is considered to provide a healthier and nurturing life for a child, than placing them in state institution.

...at meetings with deputies and senators we presented proposals for legislative changes particularly concerning the modification of preliminary measures...

■ We have made many proposals in the area of child rights, especially in halting the rash decisions of local authorities to take children away from their families for whimsical reasons. It was due to LIGA's hard work that a 15 day period was introduced, during which the court would have to decide on parents' appeals in cases where their child was being removed on the request of the social services department.

...we made submissions to the currently prepared changes of family law within the civil code...

■ We enforced changes concerning the orders of placement in state care institutions. According to our proposals the law should explicitly establish that a child's placement in state care institutions cannot be ordered solely on the basis of family's financial hardship. The state should instead offer adequate support to such families, and not punish them by taking their children away.

...we enforced partial modifications concerning the rights of children suspected of committing a criminal offence.

■ Among other measures, LIGA attempted to assert the provision that it be compulsory for a child to be represented by a lawyer as soon as the police begin to conduct their preliminary investigations into any alleged offence committed by them. We have also made proposals to the government for them to widen the possible number of measures which can be imposed on child offenders, which aim more on rehabilitation rather than solely concentrating on strict punishment.



## Criminal Offences Committed by the Police

LIGA made critical comments on the new Police Law which, after years of delay, finally came into force in January 2009...

- In their initial proposal, the Ministry of the Interior considered the criticism expressed by NGOs, predominantly in relation to the conditions of detainees at police stations, some of which they took on board and implemented. However, the approved legal regulation still contains some dangerous provisions, in particular those which threaten the privacy of citizens and grant the police too much power in screening prisoners, and in restraining their personal freedom. Furthermore, the law has yet failed to establish an independent police complaints authority, which would deal specifically with complaints against police officers.

...Czech Courts have begun to compensate victims of police brutality.

- The Municipal Court of Prague awarded, at a first instance judgment, compensation to two victims of police brutality, arising from an incident at a CzechTek dance party in 2005. This infamous case was the first time Czech citizens had ever received any form of compensation in relation to brutal actions by the police.
- The High Court of Prague awarded 110 000 CZK compensation to Romany victims of police violence, arising out of an unprovoked incident in 2004, when a mother, her pregnant daughter and her son were all attacked and beaten in their home by police officers, who had broken into their residence for no apparent reason.

## International Criminal Court

Throughout the year Jan Kratochvíl, a LIGA lawyer, coordinated the activities of an informal coalition of twenty five Czech NGOs enforcing the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which aims to prosecute people who have committed the most serious crimes against humanity...

- Considering the indifference of the Czech public and the media towards the issue of ratification of the ICC, the coalition decided to symbolically invite dictators to Prague for coffee in the first half of the year, in order to represent the fact that the Czech Republic is now the only place in Europe where international criminals can be sure of their safety. The event, which took place at the Old Town Square in Prague, drew the attention of the passers-by and received positive reactions in the media.

...we succeeded in renewing the process of the ratification of the Rome Statute; and a proposal for its ratification was submitted to the Parliament.

- After repeated appeals made on behalf of LIGA; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; EU representatives and many other organizations, more than three fifths of senators and deputies in the Czech Parliament finally agreed to ratify the Rome Statute, a remarkable success and significant milestone in Czech political history. However, a necessary precondition for the ratification of the Rome Statute is the signature of the President, who is refusing to sign. We can only speculate on the reasons behind this non-conventional procedure, where the President, Václav Klaus does not respect or acknowledge the votes of the constitutional majority.

## Policejní kauzy jsou nepřehlédlné

Brno (sol) - Podle Inspekce ministra vnitra znásilnil policista z Hodonína šestnáctiletou dívku. Státní zastupitelství však tvrdí, že je nevinen. Kdo má pravdu? Podle Jiřího Kopala spekke ministra vnitra i státní zastupitelství vzájemně házejí odpovědnost za to, že se to nešetří. Státní zastupitelství říká, že inspekce nemá dost důkazů, a odloží to, nebo to odloží už inspekce a státní zastupitelství. Soud zohlední, že byli ve službě člověka. Letos odvolací soud potvrdil odsouzení členů městské policie v Praze, kteří také napadli člověka přímo na ulici. Všichni byli odsouzeni jen podmíněně. Proč tak nízké tresty? Soud zohlední, že byli ve službě...

## Victims of Crime and Their Rights

We examined detailed analyses and discussed observations on the first proposal of a new criminal procedure code...

- The new criminal procedure code is designed to regulate all procedural guarantees for both, the accused, and the victims of crime. The new code will have a significant impact on the observance of human rights in the criminal law sphere, particularly on the increased respect for the rights of the victims of crime. The draft criminal procedure code, together with LIGA's proposals, was approved by the government in the middle of last year.

...together with judges, lawyers and experts from the Ministry of Justice and the State Prosecutor's Office, we tried to find a solution to the problem of an easier access for the victims of crime to free and competent legal aid...

- LIGA focused on the way compensation for non-material damage was awarded to victims of crime, and also on improving the provision of information to these victims, concerning their legal rights. With representatives from the State Prosecutor's Office, we discussed the attitude of public prosecutors towards the prosecution of police officers who committed criminal offences, as well the problems of procedural rights of victims and subsidiary prosecutions.

...we strove to improve the privacy protection of victims of crime and to introduce more severe sanctions for the media who do not respect ethical codes and publish sensitive information or photographs of victims or tragedies.

## Other Problematic Areas

We brought to light the necessity to restrict the criminal law being used as a tool for obstructing the right to freedom of speech. We also highlighted the inadequacies in the juvenile justice system...

- We found out that children suspected of committing an unlawful act are denied the rights that are generally, automatically granted to juveniles and adults.

...despite all the objections presented to the deputies, discussion with the penal code authors and within the Government Legislative Council; the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate passed a version of the new criminal code permitting prosecution for several verbal offences including defamation.

- Deputies and senators of the Czech Parliament did not accept objections raised by the Union of Judges and the OSCE Representative on Freedom for the Media, concerning the overreaching, and overly extensive Czech defamation laws. Therefore it is still highly likely that many citizens each year may still be absurdly accused and prosecuted under the exaggerated crime of defamation.

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION 2008

**HUNGARY** – at the *European pro bono forum* held in Budapest Jiří Kopal presented lecture on cooperation between the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), LIGA and lawyers who provide free legal aid to victims of human rights violations.

**GEORGIA** – LIGA representatives participated in a FIDH mission, which was aimed at monitoring the observance of human rights in Georgia. The mission was particularly aimed at the problem of prisoners of conscience; justice; freedom of media; and other related issues. In Tbilisi, the participants met the representatives of the Georgian public authorities, EU representatives, and the representatives of IGOs and local NGOs.

At the FIDH Conference on international, regional and national procedures for victims of human rights violation, LIGA representatives presented the activities of an informal coalition, which enforced the ratification of the Rome Statute in the Czech Republic. They also gave a presentation on the problems with the transformation of the justice system.

Among the Liga representatives for the mission was also Liliya Akhmadullina, a Russian lawyer who has been working for LIGA since autumn, mainly on comparative legal research.

**SLOVAKIA** – at a conference in Bratislava Jiří Kopal gave a presentation on human rights activists and on the possibilities of their support through EU procedures. As part of the One World festival he also participated in a discussion on human rights violations in China.



**AUSTRIA** – LIGA representatives participated in a meeting of an international network of experts on human rights and discrimination, especially in regards to individuals with disabilities.

**SWITZERLAND** – in Geneva, alongside FIDH, LIGA presented a shadow report into the evaluation of the Czech Republic within the new UN procedure for human rights – a periodic review.

**GREAT BRITAIN** – we accepted an invitation to a discussion on discrimination in the health care system held by experts in London.

**CZECH REPUBLIC** – we became the first Czech members of the international coalition of NGOs for Darfur. The coalition aims at stopping violence in the region and calls for a more severe attitude towards the representatives of the Sudanese regime.

Through our cooperation with the International Senior Lawyers Project (ISLP) based in New York we had, after two years, another opportunity to obtain further knowledge and skills from Michael J. Haroz, a Boston attorney, who volunteered at the LIGA headquarters for a month. During his stay in the Czech Republic he spread the ideas of *pro bono* legal culture. Some of his contributions together with texts written by lawyers from the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Hungary and Austria were published both in Czech and English by LIGA under the title *Legal Services: Pro Bono and State Guaranteed Aid*.

## ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE Staff of LIGA as of December 2008:

### Leader

Jiří Kopal – Chair, Corporate Representative

### Experts

David Zahumenský – Coordinator, Lawyer

Liliya Achmadullina – Lawyer

Zuzana Candigliota – Lawyer

Kateřina Červená – Lawyer

Michaela Kopalová – Lawyer

Magda Kucharičová – PR manager

Jana Marečková – Coordinator, Lawyer

Maroš Matiaško – Lawyer

Lucie Obrovská – Lawyer, Pedagogue

### Office workers

Kateřina Mášová – Office Manager

Lenka Zielinová – Financial Director

### External specialists

Jan Hrůza

Jan Kratochvíl

Jan Morávek

Martin Škop

Jan Vodák

## DOMESTIC COOPERATION 2008

The following is a list of the organizations with whom we have collaborated

...**Public Interest Lawyers Association** on promotion of *pro bono* legal aid to people with limited means; the preparation of the Human Rights School program and publishing legal articles as part of VIA IURIS Project...

...**Faculty of Law of Palacký University in Olomouc** on the project of law clinics which offer students practical seminars and fellowships with LIGA...

...**People in Need, Amnesty International, Czech Red Cross and organizations under Czech Women's Lobby** on promotion of ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court by the Czech Republic...

...**NESEHNUTÍ and Amnesty International (Brno group)** on the preparation of the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights celebrated by **the Human Rights Week festival in Brno**...

...**Together to Schools coalition, the Centre for Integration of Minorities in Brno, the Cabinet of Multicultural Education** within the Pedagogical Faculty of Masaryk University, **the Agency for Social Integration in Roma locations** on eliminating discrimination and on offering equal chances in education...

...experts in health care law – Marie Cílinková and Ondřej Dostál, expert in health care ethics – Jana Kutnohorská, expert in medicine – David Marx...

...**the Ministry of Justice, Minister for Human Rights, secretariat of the Czech Government Council for Human Rights**...

...other non-governmental organisations as **Centre for Addictology, Czech Association for Mental Health, Czech Helsinki Committee, Dolmen, Environmental Law Service, Fokus Prague, Movement for Active Motherhood, Inclusion Europe, Juridicum Remedium, Kolimbus, Máme otevřeno, MDAC, Open Society, Counselling Centre for Citizenship, Civil and Human Rights, Quip, Rozálio, Association for the Help to the Mentally Disabled, SELF HELP, Association of Unlawfully Sterilised Women, Union of Midwives, Committee of Good Will - The Olga Havel Foundation, Life Together**...

...institutions which we are active members of - **the Czech Government Council for Human Rights and Committee for Civil and Political Rights, Committee against Torture, Inhuman, Cruel and Degrading Treatment or Punishment, Committee on Biomedicine and Human Rights and Committee on the Rights of the Child**.

## SPONSORS AND DONORS

### Institutions and Organizations

- CEE Trust
- Mental Disability Advocacy Center (MDAC)
- European Union (Transition Facility, Operational Program for the Development of Human Resources)
- EEA and Norwegian Financial mechanisms (EEA Grants, Norway Grants)
- Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
- Foundation for the Development of Civil Society (NROS)
- International Senior Lawyers Project
- Tereza Maxová Foundation
- Open Society Fund Praha
- Open Society Institute Budapest

### Personal Contributors

- Marika Bermanová
- Zdeňka Černíková
- Ondřej Dufek – regular donor
- Jakub Hájek
- Marie Horáčková
- Robert Cholenský
- Veronika Kristková
- Lubomír Majerčík – regular donor
- Jakub Popelka
- Dana Volfová

## ECONOMY 2008

### Expenses in EUR

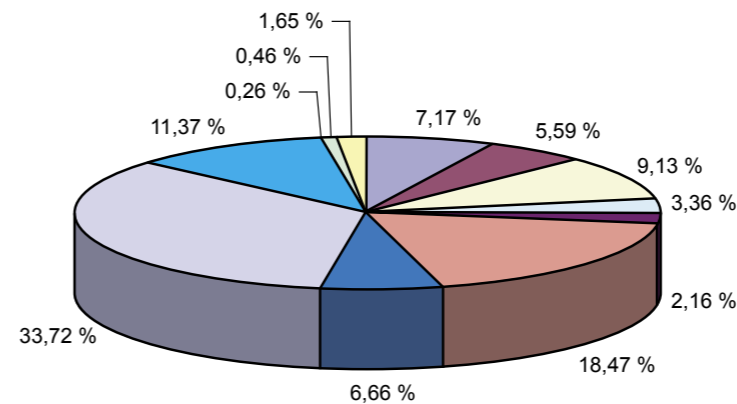
Office stationery, literature, office overheads.....	16 026
Communication costs (telephone, fax, internet, postage).....	12 501
Office rental.....	20 428
Printing costs, typesetting, advertising.....	7 511
Travel expenses and personal allowances.....	4 830
Legal services and fees.....	41 312
Expert services (psychological, financial, translations).....	14 898
Personnel costs.....	75 420
National and health insurance.....	25 434
Seminars, workshops.....	579
Financial expenses (fines, penalties, exchange losses, bank charges).....	1 027
Project partners.....	3 697
<b>Total expenses.....</b>	<b>223 663</b>

### Incomes

Own income.....	42 858
Governmental grants.....	48 886
EU grants.....	34 618
Private grants.....	87 765
Donations.....	1 362
Financial income (bank interests, exchange gains).....	8 253
<b>Total incomes.....</b>	<b>223 743</b>

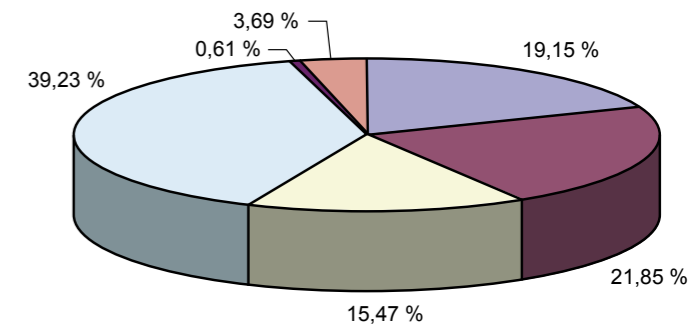
**Profit..... 80**

## Structure of Expenses in 2008



- Office stationery, literature, office overheads
- Communication costs
- Office rental
- Printing costs, typesetting, advertising
- Travel expenses and personal allowances
- Legal services and fees
- Expert services (psychological, financial, translations)
- Personnel costs
- National and health insurance
- Seminars, workshops
- Financial expenses (fines, penalties, exchange losses, bank charges)
- Project partners

## Structure of Incomes in 2008



- Own income
- Governmental grants
- EU grants
- Private grants
- Donations
- Financial income (bank interests, exchange gains)





LIGA LIDSKÝCH PRÁV

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